

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mall, Postpaid. 80 50 DAILY, per Month DAILY, per Year SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Registration To-day.

To-day is the first day of registration. The places of registry will be open from 7 in the morning until 10 in the evening.

Citizens, therefore, will have ample time in which to perform the duty. Moreover, the registering places are close at hand and the process by which alone they can qualify for voting at the election is completed in a few minutes.

In Chicago, on the first day of registration, the total registered fell only a little behind the unprecedented number brought out in the exciting campaign of 1896; and it was so great that Illinois is now assured to Mckinley, in the judgment of experienced political observers of both parties.

A similar result will be indicated by a great registration in New York to-day, and not merely for the State, but possibly for the city also. Tammany's boasts of a big majority for BRYAN in the city could have no other justification than that which would be afforded by a small registration, in which would be included, as always happens, every Tammany voter.

With such a registration as that of 1896, BRYAN cannot hope for more than a trifling majority in the city of New York, if he gets any at all. He ought to be beaten in this commercial and financial capital and he will be beaten if every vote naturally a ;ainst nim is polled.

This being the fact, it is enough for us to repeat that from 7 in the morning until in the evening the places of registration will be open to-day. To-morrow, Saturday, will be the second day of registration, but, of course, no prudent man, able to discharge the duty at once will put it off even a single day.

Results of the British Elections.

According to the returns received up to midnight on Wednesday, Oct. 10, the Unionists had carried 356 seats, the Opposition, 205; thus far, then, the Ministerial majority is 151. As in the 109 seats remaining the Unionists are more likely to encounter a net loss than a net gain, they can no longer expect to increase the majority of 152 which they secured in July, 1895.

It follows that Lord SALISBURY has failed to obtain what, in his manifesto, he asked the people to give him, namely, a vote of confidence not merely unabated but emphasized. Such a vote was needed, he said, for the effect which it would produce upon the Boers of the Transvaai who have hoped to witness in Great Britain a political revolution which would restore there are certainly no signs, yet the Conservative Prime Minister cannot regard with satisfaction the fact that he can do no pecially when he contemplates the extraorpresent appear to the constituencies was which scores of thousands of Liberal votes were disfranchised; it was made immediately after Lord Roberts's proclamation announcing the annexation of the Transyaal; it was made, finally, at a time when the Liberals were incomparably more disunited than they were in 1895. That under such conditions the Unionists were unable to make considerable gains proves that the British nation is by no means disposed to bestow unqualified approval upon the conduct of the war, or to give the present Government carte blanche in the matter of a South African programme.

The construction of that programme will tax all the statesmanship that the Unionist leaders have at their command. The problem now presented for solution is threefold, dealing, as it does, with three elements of the South African population, to wit: the Afrikanders of the Cape Colony, the Boers of the Orange Free State and the Boers of the Transvaal. It is already settled that the Afrikanders are not to be exasperated by vindictive measures, but conciliated by lenient treatment; merely the penalty of disfranchisement for a term of years is to be imposed upon those who can be proved to have rebelled against British authority, and to have given aid and comfort to the Boer republics. There are those who think that, if England's purpose be to reconcile as quickly as possible the Afrikanders of the Cape Colony to her supremacy, she might have done wisely to show herself more lenient still, and treat the rebels with as much generosity as she exhibited toward French-Canadians some sixty years ago. We presume, however, that no deep wounds will be inflicted by temporary disfranchisement, and that the Cape Colonists of Hollander descent will gradually recognize that the new order of things is a finality, and that the dream of an Afrikander Confederacy in South Africa is over.

The transformation of the former Orange Free State into a British Colony ought not to encounter any insuperable difficulties provided the burghers of that Commonwealth are treated with liberality. They had no quarret of their own with England, neither had their attitude toward Outlanders been hostile or oppressive. It was a feeling of race sympathy, and a chivalrous resolve not to leave their kinsmen unsupported that caused the Orange burghers to risk their national existence by taking the

waste of blood and property, but because the native question, which for them is one under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of of exceptional gravity, is certain to receive the United States. It was that Constituat British hands a treatment which the ! tional prohibition which President McKin-Boers have deemed incompatible with the LEY had in mind when he said that the interests of white agriculturists. It must consent of the United States to the existbe remembered that in the Transvaal the ence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago white farmers are vastly outnumbered by was made impossible by the Thirteenth 6 00 the Kaffirs, and the former allege that, in order to assure the safety of their wives and children, they have been forced to adopt a policy of repression England Mr. BRYAN would have people suppose on the other hand, having assented to that it reads: the London Convention which strictly prohibited slavery under the form of apprenticeship, cannot tolerate in her Transto their forisdiction." vaal Colony the denial of legal rights to the Kaffirs, and their practical enslavement

to seek a new home, either in German territory or in the region which lies on the northwest of the Zambesi. Now that the British elections are practically over, we may assume that the South African problem, in its threefold aspect, will receive prompt attention.

under the name of apprentices. We should

A Recantation.

The Philadelphia Times, the first Democratic newspaper in 1896 to declare for McKinley, hoisted the Jolly Roger of Bryanism two weeks ago. By its edition of Wednesday it has evidently returned to the support of the Republican policy on what the Kansas City platform calls the "paramount issue:

" But for Mr. BRYAN the treaty would have failed n the Senate. But while he favored the treaty of peace with Spain, which gave us the absolute sover eignty of the Philippines, he was then, as he is now, nalterably opposed to the imperialistic o those possessions, but he demanded for them what he demands for his own people—the right to govern themselves and he is entirely consistent in favoring expansion of the sovereignty of our Government and at the same time earnestly opposed to all efforts of peace of war to govern people against their will,

Where the American flag has been planted by the heroism of our army and navy and by the treaty peace with Spain, it must ever remain, but it should not float as a sembol of oppression. the flag goes the Constitution and laws of the Union go with it

When the Bryanistic froth has been blown away from this the McKinley policy to the idea that the Constitution follows the flag. That question, as the Hon, BEN-JAMIN HARRISON said but yesterday in urging McKinley's election, " is with the Supreme Court of the United States."

The decisions of the Supreme Court heretofore indicate overwhelmingly that the Republican view will be conclusively cotemporary in Philadelphia with the Re- most numerouus. publican programme of expansion will ecessarily be complete.

Mr. Meiklejohn, Mr. Bryan and the Sultan of Jolo.

The correspondence between Mr. MEIKLE-TOHN, the Assistant Secretary of War, and Mr. BRYAN regarding slavery in the Sulu Islands touches one of the most interesting of the most difficult questions attending the say, Mr. BRYAN has done his best to make it seem a difficult question.

At Tipton in Indiana last week Mr. BRYAN was reported as saying:

of a Constitutional amendment that provided that no man could own a slave, and yet before the Philip the Liberals to power. Of a revolution pine war is ended we have the Sulu treaty, which recognizes slavery."

Thereupon Assistant Secretary Meikle-JOHN Wrote to Mr. BRYAN calling his atbetter now than he could five years ago, es- | tention to the fact that no "Sulu treaty," recognizing slavery in those islands, is dinary circumstances under which the in existence. The record is perfectly clear. When Gen. BATES, the military made. It was made on an old register by representative of the United States Government in the Sulus, made his agreement of August 20, 1899, with the Sultan and the several chiefs, that agreement was accepted and approved by the President, subject to the action of Congress" with this express and distinct reservation:

> This agreement is not to be deemed in any way to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago, Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

Here Mr. BRYAN thought he saw an op portunity to propound a dilemma fatal o the Republican doctrine that the Constitution does not by its own force extend all its provisions to newly acquired territory. Either in hasty ignorance or with deliberate suppression of the main fact. he assumed that in admitting that the and consequently Bryan's desperate policy Thirteenth Amendment extends to the Sulu Islands President McKINLEY likewise admitted that the Constitutional provision respecting a uniform tariff extends to Porto Rico. Mr. BRYAN jumped at the chance, and indited at Kalamazoo a letter to Mr METRLEJOHN in which he said:

"Since the President sent those instructions, th Republican party, with the approval of the Adminis tration, has adopted the theory that the Constitution Amendment does not interfere with slavery in the

The Porto Rican law asserts the doctrine that he people of Porto Rico are beyond the protection

Indies, how can the Thirtcenth Amendment and it

way across the Pacific tido Asia" If Mr. BRYAN had taken the trouble to read the Thirteenth Amendment before talking and writing about it, he would not have have uttered this question so triumphantiv. He would have hesitated before assuming that because the Constitution makes it impossible for our Government to consent to the existence of slavery in the Sulus, it makes it impossible to enact a special tariff

for Porto Rico. This is the text of the Thirteenth Amend ment to the United States Constitution:

SECTION 1 -Neither slavery nor in servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their

"Secrion 2 -Congress sha'l have power to er ree this article by appropriate legislation.

The clause which Mr. BRYAN has over- ability. coked, or pretends to overlook, we have field against the British forces. Such con- italicized. The notable thing about it is duct deserves respect and forbearance, that it occurs nowhere eise in the Constituand we may probably take for granted tion. It extends in advance and specific Indiana, notable always as a close State that the concession of a large measure of cally the probibition of slavery not only politically, they are especially earnest autonomy will be made much more speedily | to the States of the Union and the organized | and powerful in it. Of the members of to the Orange River Colony than to the | Territories of the United States, but also to | the two Cabinets of Mr. CLEVELAND, twenty Transvaai. It is the burghers out of all places "subject to the jurisdiction" in all, only one, Mr. OLNEY, has ventured to the last-named Commonwealth who will of the United States, meaning all unorgan- come out openly for Bryan. The most disgive most trouble, not only because they | ized territory which this Government may | tinguished of them, Mr. Carlisle, is at the of Lewisburg, walts outside. Do you want him?

they held dear, and suffered a grievous responsible. It applies to just such unorganized territory as the Sulu Islands,

Amendment Now, what is the language of the Constition respecting the uniformity of taxation?

"All duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States, and all places subject

But that is not its language. The special mention of territory outside the "United States" but subject to their jurisdiction is under labor contracts, or the distribution not found here. It says only. of native children among white employers

"All duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

not be surprised if a considerable section of the Transvaal Boers, when they find That is, throughout the States of the Union and organized Territories over which the that the Kaffirs are to be treated as their Constitution has been extended or may equals before the law, should determine hereafter be extended by act of Congress. That is why the Thirteenth Amendment

happens to find its way "across the Pacific into Asia," to use Mr. BRYAN's phrase, while other parts of the Constitution do not extend by their own force even so far as Porto Rico.

Mr. MEIKLEJOHN has rendered good public service by drawing from Mr. BRYAN a letter which exhibits that candidate either as a gross ignoramus or as a shallow charlatan. Such is the dilemma thrust upon him,

We Wish to Remain Free People."

The manner in which the local Anti-Imperialist League has prosecuted its pretended campaign against " militarism and monarchy," under the grotesque motto of We Wish to Remain Free People," has been such as to make its inherent absurdity additionally ridiculous. The Antithey that has been violently adopted by the Admin- Imperialist League has introduced two istration. He knew the value of the sovereignty of | notable features, one being the regular attendance of a barytone singer at its Bryanite meetings, and the other the reading of the Fifteenth Amendment respecting the abridgment of the right of the citizens of the United States to vote regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

The barytone sings " America " and the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution is read, and then anti-imperialist speakers are heard. The meetings which they address are not held in halls or ordinary is left clear and solid excepting as gathering places, but in beer shops or liquor saloons, and the frugal as well as prudent rule has been adopted of having the saloon proprietor or his barkeeper act as chairman, the attendance being chiefly supplied by the patrons of the place. Under such conditions and at very small expense meeting are held in various parts of the town, and they are most numerous in those disadopted; and then the agreement of our tricts in which available liquor saloons are

> The most conspicuous, consistent and energetic anti-imperialist in New York in the details of organization has been the Hon. TIMOTHY DRYDOLLAR SULLIVAN, Who is now engrossed with his canvass for reelection as Senator for the Eleventh district.

Increasing Unity Against Bryanism. In these last weeks of the canvass there and at the same time what is apparently one appear increasingly from day to day the same signs of unity among the opponents process of national expansion. That is to of Bryanism which presaged his defeat

four years ago. The public announcements by prominent Democrats of New York and throughout the Eastern States of their determination assist in the destruction of silverism and repudiation are multiplying steadily; but we find even more of them in newspapers of 1896, very many Democrats and Republicans who supported BRYAN then are now land and Southern societies and are to be, it crowding newspaper columns with frank declarations that they have been convinced by the prosperous conditions following his defeat that they acted unwisely and will

support Mr. McKinley at this election. That Gold Democrats should continue thus their strenuous opposition to BRYAN is creditable to their general intelligence. to their common sense, but it also indicates particularly their sagacity as Democratio partisans. They know very well that if the Democratic party is ever again to become a tolerable home for them or for any political conservatism it must now be cleansed of Bryanism once for all. It must be warned, and with it all parties for all time to come, that no party whose enginery shall be used for an attack on the security of property and in an attempt to stir up class prejudice and animosity can escape the resentment of the American people, without regard to partisan divisions. No such issues are permissible in our politics; in introducing them into this canvass arouses the whole patriotic and intelligent sentiment of the electorate to united resistance to the forbidden assault.

At such a time the sane differences of political theory and opinion which in the past kept this country divided closely between two parties are set aside, for the immediate necessity is unity against political insanity. Issues have been introduced which sweep does not follow the flag, and, therefore, the Thirteenth away lines and marks of separation that once were preserved by earnest partisanship-issues wholly outside of safe or tolerable politics. Touching them there is no of the Constitution and can be governed by the arid. | difference between Democrat or Republitrary and unrestrained power of the President and can and party names lose their signifi-

That is the explanation of this Democratic revolt against Bryanism in every State of the Union: In this whole canvass, for instance, there is no more earnest, more relentless campaign than that which is now conducted by the Honest Money Democratic League of Maryland. The Baltimore Sun, for one reason or another, is as inconsistently as unconvincingly supporting BRYAN. Accordingly that League, including the best ability and intelligence of Baltimore, has gone to the expense of publishing regularly contrary and convincing facts and arguments in the advertising columns of that paper. These true and honest Democrats are working for no other political gain than the gain which would come to all Maryland and to every other State from the defeat of BRYAN and the election of Mr. McKINLEY. It is a noble effort made with conspicuous

Throughout the Union this wise and patriotic activity on the part of intelligent Democrats is now proceeding; and in have forfeited the independence which acquire, and for which it may become head of the Lawyers Sound Money League | Norwich, N. Y., Oct 10.

of New York, in which are included the THE ENLIGHTENED SENTIMENT OF ablest and most prominent of the Democratic members of the New York bar. Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD is to preside at a Bryan demonstration when the silver candidate comes to New York, but he will be without counterance from the distinction

of the legal profession. In these closing days of the canvass the campaign of 1896 is repeated and in some respects more impressively. Republicans are stimulated to make themselves worthy of allies so noble. The only effectual way for all hands to prove their zeal is for every man of them to register and to vote.

The Selection of the Selectors.

The canvass of the ballots for admission to the Hall of Fame is disclosing some extraordinary things.

What, for example, is to be thought of the literary discrimination of a President of one of the foremost universities in the HAWTHORNE while giving it to NOAH WEB-STER, the dictionary maker?

It is true that an ex-President of the United States took the same hebetudinous view of the comparative merits of Haw-THORNE and NOAH WEBSTER. It is probable that the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND feels a deeper sense of personal obligation to the lexicographer than to the man of imagination. But that circumstance does not render less astonishing the vote of President ABTHUR T. HADLEY of Yale.

Still more surprising is the fact that among the chosen arbiters of Fame there BLOOMFIELD of South Dakota and Chief Justice Nichols of Louisiana, who refused as a matter of principle to vote for HAWTHORNE, EMERSON, IRVING, LONG-FELLOW or any other author apparently on the theory that no d-d literary feller is entitled to grateful or severential remem brance

Interest in the completion of the list by the judges is temporarily obscured by wonder as to the method pursued in select ing the judges themselves.

Not one of the calamity predictions made b BRYAN four years ago has been fulfilled. Register and vote against their realization in the four years to come, by voting against him.

The high trad tions of the Wisconsin School of Female Poets, an institution somewhat in abey ance for a dozen years past, seem likely to be revived by Miss PRARL RICHARDS of Packway-This young woman contributes to Without the Hoe," her intention being, we suppose, to show what gentus can do in the way of broldery upon a threadbare theme. Her treatment of the subject is certainly original. She does not pity "the man who takes his hoe, when first the sun with rose-tints paints the East." She weeps rather for the man described in the following stanza:

"The man who chooses as his mate for life Whose lips and bosom most his passion stir. Which being sated, and her beauty fled. He yokes in with his ox his wedded slave, Will never know the bitter agony Of him who in the maiden he esteemed As his affinity in thought and hope-His heart's ideal of the grand and pure-Finds but too late the brilliant, cultured brain is but the gloss which bides a shrunken soul." Miss PEARL RICHARDS of Packwaukee

eighteen years old. Have we forgotten 1893 and the years immediately following? Those panies occurred under a sound money President. Can we even Imagine what must happen with BRYAN, ALT-GELD, TOWNE and TILLMAN in command? Register and snow them under

The Massachusetts Club of the State of New York is being organized by the natives or former residents of that State, of whom there are several thousand here, and the North Carolinians in New York, a materially smaller of the West. Besides the Gold Democrats | colony, are organizing a similar society. Both are the outgrowth of the older New Engplan and purpose, similar to the Ohio Society. organized in 1888 and designed not only to cultivate social intercourse among its members but to promote their interests. Any person is eligible to membership who is over 18 years of age and is a native or the son of a native or has been a resident of the State of Ohio for a period of seven years. Massachusetts men are conspicuous in professional life in New York, notably among lawyers, physicians and public educators, and North Carolina men since the development of the means of trans portation in that State and the substitution of manufacturing for agricultural interests in many sections of the Tar Heel State, are be coming numerous here too. There are already here a number of county societies, the membership of which is restricted to natives or former residents of New York counties-notably Oneida, Steuben. St. Lawrence, Dutchess and Livingston.

One of BRYAN'S Own, the Kansas City Star says that the paramount issue is not "milltarism," or "imperialism," or the money ques tion, but the "enormous accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few."

It is more than a month to election day. As none of the Democratic "paramounts" has lived a month, the question is, what final paramount will be devised wherewith to close the

When the Democratic party concluded that ts treacherous policy of Aguinaldism would appeal with special force to voters of German descent, it offered to them an extreme insult. We have seen no better and more patriotic rebuke of it than that found in the Leavenworth Tribune, the only German daily raper in Kansas, and until recently a Democrat On Oct. 6 the Leavenworth Tribune said.

" So far as imperialism is concerned there is abse is no party in the United States that advocates a larger standing army than is absolutely necessary or the maintenance of peace and order. The Germanwilling, to do their share as patriotic citizens and to fight as soldiers, both as volunteers and regulars. In every American war the Germans have taken a prominent part in defending the country, and many of the soldiers of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers were young German Americans, and hundreds of

Even if honest money were not an issue, Democratic anti-imperialism should be enough to guida every self-r specing German Democrat into the Republican ranks.

Do any of you laboring men save anything from four earnings? - Col. BRYAN. Like GUM SHOE BILL, Col. BRYAN looks upon savings banks as treasure houses of the pluto-There is beautiful unction in these remarks

made by the Paramount at East St. Louis. My dear friends, there is not a place in the Holy Scriptures where the LORD commands us to go out and conquer nations."

Col. BRYAN has not read the Old Testamen ately or he would not have forgotten that the Chosen People were consistent expansionists and did a good deal of conquering. But wha has "conquering nations" to do with the case The United States is simply reducing the rebeis in the Philippines to subjection. It is maintain ing its right to its own

With Pleasure.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: App Bubb F. L. CARRUTH.

GEORGIA

A Striking Letter from Ex-Governor Bullock TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The comunication of Col. Alexander R. Lawton of

Savanosh with your editorial comment thereon, has attracted wide attention and republication in the press of our State. For Col Lawton I have great esteem, both on ecount of his own high character and marked ability and because of my regard for his distinguished father, now dead, who was my tinmediate superior officer in the Confederale service. No purer citizen or braver soldier

Col Lawton gives five conclusive reasons why he and other patriotic Georgians will vote for the reelection of President McKinley. In his sixth he says "We are hopeful that Mr Mc Kinley has seen his former errors and will treat our Southern people fairly and broadly, and carefully refrain from humiliating them."

than Gen. A. R. Lawton ever lived.

The text of Co'. Lawton's communication makes it plain that in his opinion the President's appointment of colored men to Federal this State constitutes the "forme land who withheld his vote from NATHANIEL, error" and that a repetition of such appointment will "humiliate" us. Now, I am prepared to maintain that in the President's appointments for Georgia he has treated our people "fairly and breadly." In a political sense all American citizens resident in Georgia are "our people," and to permit prejudice of race or color to control appointments would render the President's action manifestly unfair and narrow.

It is within my personal knowledge that the desire, as to home affairs, nearest the President's heart is the unification of the people in the sections that were at war with each other. It must be admitted that his official appointments generally have given the highest evidence of this desire on his part. Consider Lee and Wheeler and other Confederate leaders now should have been two jurists. Chief Justice | holding his commission. Remember the hosts of our Southern sons, Col. I awton among them, received into the armies of the United States. All the officers of the recent census in Georgia were appointed by the President on the recommendation of our Congressmen, all of whom are Democrats. How could a Republican be more liberal than President McKinley?

The member for Georgia of the National Republican Committee selected in 1896 was Judson W. Lyons of Augusta. He is a worthy, educated colored man, raised in that city, and a lawyer by profession. He is respected by the members of the bar and by his fellow-citizens. No word has ever been said against his character or ability. He was recommended by his party organization for Postmaster at Augusta. He was able to give the bond and competent to perform the duties of that office; but, owing to the protests made by some of the people of that city on the color line, the President, appointed Lyons to the higher office of Register of the Treasury at Washington. The President refused to disbar Lyons because of his color, but avoided the excitement which his appointment at Augusta might have engendered. Did this Evening Wisconsin a poem entitled "The Man action of the President "humiliate our South-

The right of a colored man to hold office in Georgia is not a new question with us. The Legislature of 1868, during my Administration, by the solid vote of the reactionists -- the Democrats-assisted by a few Republicans who sought to popularize their party and themselves by yielding to the color prejudice, decided that a negro had no right to hold office in Georgia and expelled a few colored members, save one who had more than three-quarters white blood. He was socially a negro and had been a slave. These expelled colored members were subsequently reseated, and colored members have occupied seats in nearly every Georgia Legislature since. Two counties are now represented by negroes who were chosen to the Legislature at the general State election held on the 3d inst. It is an interesting fact that among the negro members expelled from the Legislature in 1868 was Henry M. Turner of Bibb county. He is now Bishop Turner of the African Church and an ardent supporter of Mr. Bryan because, as the Bishop alleges. President McKinley has ignored the negro.

The appointments which Col Lawton con demns are Collector of Customs at Savannah and Collector of Internal Revenue here. Those appointees are educated men of excellent personal character whose reputation in our cities. sailed. The performance by them of their offial duties is recognizedly equal to that of any of their predecessors in the same places. They were regularly recommended to the President by the Republican party organization. Their fitness and capacity were fully certified to, and the on'y reason for the President to refuse the appointment would be the unfair and narrow one of color prejudice.

I fully realize in my own feelings the strong and controlling force of that prejudice, but it is one of the higher evidences of our own emancipation when we can lift ourselves above it. and complying with our Confederate parole 'obey the laws in force where we reside.'

Col. Lawton very truly says he has never ound any Southerner who was afraid of "social equality" with negroes. No man who ever hore the patriarchal relation of master to slave has been disturbed by that whimsey; and there is not the remotest danger of negro domination in this State. In our last Legislature practically a solid Democratic body, only three votes could be obtained to make the experiment of negro disfrenchisement under the South Carolina plan. So the bugaboo of negro domination is exploded.

How unfair, then, it is to demand of a Repubtican President that he shall refuse to appoint a colored man to office in Georgia? How silly it is to cry danger to white supremacy because of such appointments. If a public servant is worthy and competent, where can we find danger to our race from the color of his skin? Wherein are we whom he serves "humil ated?" When President McKinley is reflected can be treat our people more "fairly and broadly" than he has done? I heartily commend and am prepared to defend the President's appointment of colored men to those important offices in this State. It gives evidence that this Republican Administration has the courage of its convictions, and will consider recommendations for appointment upon the facts and not upon race prejudice.

It satisfies the just aspirations of colored men of education and established good reputation in re communities where they have been raised to be recognized as American citizens, and imaddition has made of them more controlling and more conservative leaders of their race in party organization. To the wise counsel of this class of colored citizens it is due that no effort is made to control our local affairs in the e'ections, and that those of their race who have qualified as vot as generally east their ballots for the candidates selected by the white primaries for State and local offices. For the same reasons gentlemen like ('ol. Lawton now have presented for their votes Electors for McKinley and Roosevelt who are while men of the very highest character and pos tion in our State, men who are super or to the present or any set of Democratic Electors ever named in Georgia.

In our State and local elections we shall optimue to see that our home interests are protected and preserved. On national issues we will divide according to our individual judgment of our material interests, independent of ancient sontiment or present prejudice. This is shown in the case of Col. Lawton and thousands of other patriotic Georgians who are becoming emancipated from the control of sentimental ism and the hysteria of negro domination. RUFUS B. BULLOUK

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 8.

Willing to Trust the United States A Cuban in the Forum.

The very sugarious methods employed by the United States in moulding the States and Territories are not

yet dead or exhausted; and if such are not found suitable to the necessities of Cuba. Porto Rico and he Philippines, the political acumen of the legislators at Washington will surely discover a mode of tran stilon which, saving all that merits salvation, will give satisfaction to all interests, whatsoever may be their origin or value.

BEAUTY IN BUSINESS GIRLS.

How Good Looks May He a Handicap-One Case in Which It Wasn't.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "You ask whether good looks are a disadvantage to a girl in business," said a comely young woman who now occupies an important position in a New Orleans mercantile establishment. "That is a question that has been propounced before, and in a general way I would answer yes, decice ly. A few years ago, however, when women began to enter business life in considerable numbers, the exact reverse was the case. I am still under thirty, but I remember distinctly when it was next to impossible for a homely girl to get a situation. Good looks were insisted upon in typewriters and stenographers, and merchants were then unler the impression that pretty clerks brought trade. It took some

pretty clerks brought trade. It took some time to explode that i.ea.

The pretty clerks certainly attracted crowds to their counters, but they were crowds of dutes and loaters, who would buy a five-cent paper of pins and then first away three or some dollars' worth of time, while the women, who constitute four-fifths of the patrons of all retail houses, had a strong aversion to being waited upon by a professed beauty. Moreover, no dependence was to be placed in the clerks themselves. The handsomest girls were pretty sure to be vain and 'touchy,' and when one proved really valuable she was morally certain to get married at the very time her services were most needed. So practical men began to see that pretty girls

The handsomest girls were pretty sure to be vain and 'touchy,' and when one proved really valuable she was morally certain to get married at the very time her services were most needed. So practical men began to see that pretty girls did not pay as a cold business proposition, and the same discovery was presently made at the offices. Typewriting belies mane moralized their fellow employees and created no end of Jealousy and bitterness and friction. In many cases, rerhaps in most cases, the poor girl wasn't in the least to blame. She couldn't help being good to look at, and was probably trying her best to attend to her own affairs, but the idlotic men wouldn't let her. However, results are the only things that count in business nowadays, and a few years ago a big reaction against beauty set in.

"Since then," the young woman went on, smiling, "I am sure that the feeling has been growing steadily stronger and stronger against the pretty girl in business. But please don't misunderstand me. I am referring altogether to the girl who 'travels on her prettiness, as the saving goes. A pretty girl who doesn't make her good looks obtrusive and who shows by her bearing that she expects to hold her position by simple hard work has just as good a chance as anybody: but, unfortunately, such girls are rare. A very attractive young woman gets so much attention and fattery that she has to be exceptionally sensible and strong-minded not to have her head turned. At present most stores prefer clerks who are plain and ladylike in their appearance and who make no pretensions to beauty. In the offices the feeling is still more pronounced, and many professional men will not engage an amanuensis unless she is downright ugly, and the older the better. Let me give you a little fillustration: I have a younger sister, who—if I do say it who shouldn't—is a real beauty. Some time ago she learned that the President of a big Alabama corporation wanted a private secretary, and, being highly competent, she wrote, applying for the place. He answe

that establishment to make some purchases. Upon my word. I thought I wa in an old hadies, home. The woman who waited on me was 50 if she was a day, and she had a face like a pair of nut crackers. Of course that was going to the other extreme, but I noticed that business was something tremendous. Here in New Orleans I think they have struck the happy mean. Our large stores contain lots of pretty girls, but the fact lsn't 'featured,' as they say at the theatres. You can see at once that no importance is attached to it, and that brings me back, by the way, to the starting point. If a girl is thoroughly capable and has plenty me back. By the warm of the place of the pla no especial handicap in Otherwise she is nowadays at a decided vantage, compared to the girl who is homely and industrious."

CONGRESS.

No Compromise With Repudiation-Vote for Voters for an Honest Money Speaker.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How do the men who are running as Gold Democrats stand as regards their party platform upon Bryanism's vicious Don't scuttle the Ship of State by voting to elect a man because he agrees to one item of your convic-

Let Drummers Note the Registration Days. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After readfirst day of registration, would it be too much to ask you to publish all dates of registration? There are large numbers of New York travelling men who make it a point to return to New York to cast their vote on election day, only to find that they have come too late and missed the last day of registration. If these dates were to be published daily from now until the time of registration expires, it would seem that it would add

ticket and every effort should be made to bring out these votes and not to lose them because, through oversight, the voters have not registered. H. W. F.

many votes for the Republican cause, as the great

majority of travelling men will vote the Republican

The Agent of Sedition. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir:-Is it possible that the laws of our country permit this man Bryan to go about arraying class against class, and intentionally deceiving the masses for the soie purpose of getting their votes, and for his personal aggrandizement? Why, I ask, should not this man be arrested for disturbing the peace, and at this time when the financial life and moral standing of our nation hang trembling to the balance? TOHREY.

Mr. Yerkes of Kentucky. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: I note in this morning's Sun the dirty and most uncalled for, and I may add the most contemptible friend, John W. Yerkes, Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky, and Inasmuch as Mr. Yerkes is not so well known here in the East as he is in his native State, I wish to say a few words in his defence. I was born and taised in Danville, Ky., as was Mr. Yerkes, and we have known each other intimately since childhood, went to school together, played together, and to day we are fast friends, as we always
have been and i wish to say that three is not in the
whole State of Kentucky a cleaner man. He is the
son of an illustri as Presbyteran minister, a cradu
ate of Centre College was balso Senator Blackburns
and the validication of his class, a lawyer, a gentleman and a scholar.

Mr. Yerkes is too much of a gentleman to stoop to
anything that savors of dishonesty, either in politics
or business, and on this account will command a
large proportion of the respectable P mocratic vote
of the State, because the reflued element have shown
their detestation of Geobolism by the election of Tayior to the last State election.

I presume the old Saying that "Whom the Gods since childhood, went to school together, played to

column this fail.

The treatment of Gov. Taylor has made the mountain men solid for McKludey and Verkes and the distranchisement of the negro in the South gives assurance that every colored man will be at the polls and vote right.

I wish to add one toing in honor of the colored men of Kentucky. They are true to the Republican party, and it is a rare thing for one of them to sell his vote. I have seen them asking for money to buy bread, but money could not buy their vote.

66 BROADWAY, New York. THOMAS J. FRY,

Bryan's Creed-Negro and Filipino. No man, by law, should be restrained Unless consent has first been gained

This partisan expedient Was never seriously meant To be applied where voters vote But in the Philippines remote. There should not be the least restraint. Save where it aids our party saint. Where it is done for party gain, To shoot our boys must have consent. Should these mad bandits be restrained. Would any party end be gained? Threatened to vote Republican To take away their liberty. Save where restraint cuts party fee

ILLINOIS'S VANISHED CAPITAL.

The Bistoric Town of Kaskaskia Entirely Swept Away by the Mississippi,

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. One hundred years before Illinois became a Territory and 111 years before it became a State there was a town at Kaskaskia. Fifty years before there was a white settlement at St. Louis or any military post at Pittsburg, and ninety-six years before the foundations were laid for Fort Dearborn at Chicago, Kaskaskia was a thriving village.

As early as 1710 there were in the town three mills for grinding corn. As early as 1765 the town contained sixty-five families of whites In 1771, five years before the Revolutionary War, it contained eighty houses and had a population of 500 whites and 500 negroes. In 1809 it was made the capital of Illinois Territory. It was the capital of the State from 1818 until 1821 and was the seat of Randolph county until 1847. The first brick house built west of Pittaburg was constructed in Kaskaskia. For over half a century Kaskaskia was the metropolis of the

Upper Mississippi Valley and was the focus of commerce in the Northwest territory. On Thursday the last vestige of this historio settlement was swept away by the Mississippi River. The work of destruction that began with the great flood of 1844 was completed, and the home of the early Illinois Governors the first State capital -ceased to exist. Its destruction was complete Not a stone was left to

Chicago, that was built in a swamp, is the second city in America. New Orleans, located in what was believed an unsafe and unhealthy district, is the commercial metropolis of the Southwest. But Kaskaskia, which was set on a spot chosen from the boundless variety of the virgin West, is merely a memory.

COLLECTING FOR BIBLE SOCIETY. Local Agencies May Solicit in Their Districts,

National Society Everywhere. The action taken on Wednesday by the Amercan Bible Society as to the collection of funds was not exactly stated by the informant of THE SUN, who refused to make himself known. Representatives of the society held an important conference at the Bible house at which his resolution was adopted: That local agencies have the right to solicit for the support of the society in their proper districts, and the

of the society in their proper districts, and National Society everywhere

It was resolved to have special communities aupplied with the Scriptures by local organizations and to reduce the number of the depositories, having them only where local agencies deem it necessary. It was further resolved that the auxiliary societies should try to persuade all churches to devote one Sunday during can Bible Society is a great aid to churches in the spread of the Gospel and that this feature of the work should be presented by the local ocieties in all churches.

The carefully reared young man had left his native village and gone to the city to find a situstion and a career. His acquaintance was small. and because of that he simply went about from place to place seeking whatever Fate might throw in his way. He wanted to get into a wholesale grocery house, and of course he only visited houses in that line. He was almost rude ly turned away from the first three or four places, but he finally found one where the proprietor himself received him with courtesy. He stated his case briefly and clearly, as he had prietor himself received him with courtesy, restated his case briefly and clearly, as he had read in a guide-book to young men starting out in life, and the merchant looked him over.

'Um,' he said, thoughtfully, 'you have had no experience in this business?'

'No, sir,' responded the applicant, "but I want to learn it."

'Yes, I see. Do you chew tobacco?"

'No, sir,''

you smoke?"

ou play poker?"

you bet on the races?"

Do you drink?" "Do you run around at night?"
"No, sir."

have had no experience in this business."
"No, sir, but, as I said, I want very much to learn it." learn it."
"I'm sorry," said the merchant, shaking his head, "but I'm afraid you wont do. You see, your early education has been neglected, and you are handicapped now with so much to learn that the Lord only knows when the business would have a chance. Stay in town a year, and then come in and see me. Good morning."

Dorsey's Queer Time With Lightning. From the Minneapolis Tribune. Joseph Dorsey, a young man living at Medina village, went through rather an unusual experience last Saturday morning during a thunderstorm. Dorsey was playing with a large St. Bernard dog in the barnyard of his

nome when the storm came up. There was considerable thunder and lightning, but as it did not begin to rain Dorsey ontinued his play with the dog. The dog had un around behind him and the boy was about o turn, when a boit of lightning struck him, it seemed to strike on the left side of his neck and run down, burning the skin in several ces and completely destroying his under-thing. It ran down his left side to the foot,

places and completely destroying his underclothing. It ran down his left side to the foot,
leaving its marks, and apparently imming
from the foot struck the dog and killed him.
One of the men about the place came out
of the door to speak to Dorsey, but he got no
answer. He went up closer and saw the young
man standing in a slightly bended posture with
a smile on his face, but investigation showed
that he had lost consciousness completely.
He was carried into the house and Dr. H.
H. Kimball was called, and after dressing the
burns and making him easy he left. The doctor was of the opinion that the man would be
laid up for two or three weeks at least by reason
of the shock, but to every one's surprise Monday saw Dorsey up and around apparently
nene the worse for his adventure.
The case is a puzzle to the physicians, who
do not understand his rapid recovery. Dr.
Kimball, who attended him, had him down
to his office yesterday and a number of physiclans were present to study the case.

Silver Coinage, Limited and Free. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIN Some Seventh avenue and 125th street, assert that a silver dollar would be redeemed upon presentation at the sub-Treasury in gold, and if any number of them were offered gold could be obtained in exchange. Now, if this statement is correct, wherein lies the great danger from the silver dollar? If the present Administration looks upon the silver dollar as an equivalent for gold why do the campaign speakers picture in such sombre colors the evils that are to spring from that source? WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

340 MANHATTAN AV., Oct. 10. The camp McKinley orator was technically incorrect The United States will not pay gold for a silver doliar. But under the law, the silver dollar is as good as gold, for the reason that it is a legal tender in payment of debts to the Government and people.

Our correspondent asks what is the great danger in There is no danger in the silver dollar as coinage is day, for the reason that their number is limited.

The danger is in Bryan, who would make silver colnage free. With the limit to the coinage of silver withdrawn, the gold standard would disappear, and the fictitious value now possessed by the silver dollar, as it is posessed by the greenbacks, would disappear and it would have only its value as builion. This would

establish the silver standard. In that case all debts would be payable in dollars which have not for practicable purposes the value of gold dollars, but have the value of their weight in silver only.

That would be repudiation, and it would create a mancial upheaval of immeasurable disaster. No honesi man who is wise will touch it

millmen of that city:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE AS & contribution to your anthology of 1896 Bryanisms, I would offer the following characteristic utterance of this shallow, insincere and demagogic apostle of shiftlessness, who seeks to reverse the course of nature and give to the idle, the heedless and the victous the rewards of industry, patience and thrift. This extract is made from a speech of Bryan's at Erie, Pa., Aug. 27, 1896, in which he addressed the striking

"Do not let the Republicans begulle you about the uture. The future is written in blood, crushed out of you. It is not for amusement that we are engaged in this contest. It is for you. It is going to be war, and we lose this time we are going to keep up the war unfil we win. But, my friends, we will not have to keep it up long. Agitation of this question causes rouble, and trouble causes agitation. People do not get excited for nothing." JOHN FIRLEY. NEW YORK, Oct 10.